

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

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STATE PRINTER,
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Sept. 9, 1857—ly.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. H. GAZLAY.
GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. JAS. TRABER & Co.; GUYVIN, BELL & Co.;
MCDONELL, YOCUM & Co.; HUGHES & HUGHES; LOWE
& WHITNEY; JAS. E. BARNES, Esq.; H. B. BARNES & Co.;
CARROLL, MOSS & TRIGG; WILSON, STARRIB & SMITH;
CASSARD & HOPKINS; CURD & WHITE; ABAT & RAY-
LEY; CURD & Co. [Aug. 17, 1857—ly.]

M. D. M'HENRY. W. H. M'HENRY.
M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
County, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States District Court.
They have also established a General Agency for the
transaction of all manner of business connected with
land titles.
They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell
lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the
best securities.
They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-
tories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that
country is offered.
The Senior partner having been engaged extensively
in the business of the State of Kentucky for nearly
thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in
the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during
which time he has made actual survey of a large portion
of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they
will be able to render a satisfactory account of all busi-
ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money,
upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and
sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation
of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can
find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling
on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of
Third Street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
March 11, 1857—ly.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street,
over the Telephone Office. Will practice Law in all
the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.
Dec. 7, 1857—ly.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Moore's
Telephone Office.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and
in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 25, 1857.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,
Partners in the
PRACTICE OF LAW,
WILL attend to all business confided to them in the
Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts,
which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or
both may always be found at their office, to give counsel
or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1857—ly.

LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, in
store and for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

J. W. McCLUNG,
(Formerly of Kentucky.)
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,
3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WILL loan money for capitalists at 24 to 36 per cent
upon real estate worth double the loan, (Minnesota
has no usury law) and make investments in city or
country property to the best advantage.
The best Kentucky references given if required. Cor-
respondence solicited.
Jan. 7, 1857—ly.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and
in the adjoining counties. He will attend particu-
larly to the collection of debts in any part of the State.
All business confided to him will meet with prompt
attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
W. Craddock's office.
Feb. 20, 1857—w.w.v.v.

BENJAMIN MONROE. JAMES MONROE

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of
debts in central Kentucky, also, to the investigation of
titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents
and others. [April 9, 1856—ly.]

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts
held in Frankfort and will attend to the collection of
debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
Always at home, every communication will have his
attention on the same day received, and will be prompt
to answer, and thus his clients keep always advised of
their affairs. And having determined to have all his
briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed,
and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the
lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed of
his duty has been performed.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the ac-
knowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be
used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner
under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, &c.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House
Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—ly.

ST. WALL. JOHN W. FINNELL

WALL & FINNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL.
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals
at Frankfort. May 5, 1852—ly.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFER TO
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, } Frankfort, Ky.
Gov. L. W. POWELL, }
Hon. JAS. HARRIS, }
TAYLOR, TRIMMER & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. MONSARRAT & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. TANKER, Louisville, Ky.
July 23, 1857—ly.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short Street between Limestone and
Upper streets. [May 23, 1856—ly.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Da-
vess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun-
ties. [May 6, 1857—ly.]

THOMAS A. MARSHALL

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the prac-
tice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as
may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Ken-
tucky, and to such engagements as he may make in
other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give
opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in
writing, or on records presented to him. He will promp-
tly attend to all communications relating to the business
above described, and may at all times, except when ab-
sent on business, be found in Frankfort.
March 30, 1857—ly.

JOSHUA TEVIS,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.
Residence—East of Sixth, near Broadway.
June 8, 1857—ly.

FRANK BEDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—ly.

T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his resi-
dence, near P. Swigert's, entrance on Washington street.
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751—ly.

MORTON & GRISWOLD.

Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and
Job Printers. Main street, Louisville, Ky., and
HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and
Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every
description, quality, and price.
College, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied
at small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.
April 11, 1845—651—ly.

GEORGE STEALEY,
CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,
AND
LAND SURVEYOR.

Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 9
Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dea-
born streets, Chicago, Ill. [Sept. 14, 1855—ly.]

WILLIAM H. AVERILL. CHARLES KEARNS.

AVERILL & KEARNS,
DRUGGISTS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL
ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN
THEIR LINE.

They have just received a large and select supply of
FANCY ARTICLES & PERFUMERY,

INCLUDING
SOME RARE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF GOODS
WITH THE CELEBRATED

Frangipanni or Eternal Perfume,
ETHER IN EXTRACT, SACIET SOAP OR POMADE.
Oct. 14, 1857—ly.

12 CASES FRESH PEACHES AND 12 CASES PINE
APPLE, in store and for sale by W. A. GAINES.
April 1, 1857.

\$30,000
WORTH OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
AT
PRIME COST!

CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO.,
LEXINGTON, KY.

Owing to the limitation of their partnership in the first
day of January next, will offer their entire stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS
AT COST FOR CASH!

Or to their regular customers on account, to the first of
January next, consisting in part of the following Goods:
75 Patterns Flounced Bayadere and Side Striped Silk
Dresses;
125 Patterns Plaid, Striped and Plain Silk Dresses;
China Calicoes, Gingham and other Dress Goods.
EMBROIDERIES.
30 Sets Valenciennes and English Thread Laces, new
and beautiful.
35 Sets Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, new de-
signs.
Collars, Sleeves and Bands separately.

LINEN GOODS.
100 pieces Richardson's Irish Linens, our own impor-
tation, cheap and warranted all linen.
Table Linens, Sheetings, Towels and Napkins.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Cassinets;
CLOAKS, MANTLES & SHAWLS.
Velvet Cloaks and Mantles, Embroidered and Plain.
Cloth and Woollen Cloaks and Mantles;
Chemise, Brocha and Woollen Shawls & Scarfs;
WEDDING, PARTY AND DINING
GOODS.
30 Patterns of White and Colored Silks, Flounced;
Embroidered & Striped for Weddings & Parties.
15 Patterns White and Colored Tulle, Crape and Mus-
lin.

DRESSES VERY HANDSOME & CHEAP.
With a very large assortment of all kinds of FANCY
AND FANCY GOODS, and we pledge our friends and
customers to sell them as above and cheaper than ever
sold in the Western country. [Nov. 2, 1857—6w.]

MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS STORE,
MANSION HOUSE,
ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

MRS. E. C. STROBRIDGE

WILL respectfully inform her friends and the pub-
lic that she has on hand a large and fashionable as-
sortment of
Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses,
Ribbons, Feathers,
Flowers, Hair Braids,
Curls, Brass Hoops,
and all other articles usually kept in a Millinery Estab-
lishment, which she will sell as low as the lowest.
Nov. 2, 1857—3m.

STEARNS & CLARKE'S
NATIONAL
AMBROTYPE GALLERY.
Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office,
Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness
and dispatch, at reduced prices.
All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.
Oct. 2, 1857—3m.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. B. LAMPTON,
Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,

HAS just received a large, well selected and hand-
some assortment of
NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!
Consisting in part of the following articles:
A HANDSOME LOT OF
PLAIN BLACK SILKS, none but the best quality.
FANCY AND STRIPED BAYADERE SILKS.
ELEGANT SILK AND WORSTED POPLINS.
DIFFERENT WIDTHS.
FINE FRENCH & ENGLISH MÉRINOS,
Plain and figured.
SAXONY PLAIDS,
HANDSOME BAYADERE PATTERNS,
Plain and figured.
PLAIN FANCY AND SHADED DELAINES.
ORIENTAL LUSTRE.
GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN FLANNELS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS.
FINE FRENCH CHINTZ ROBES & PATTERNS.
OIL PRINTS, and other new goods too numerous to
mention.
He calls special attention to his large and complete
assortment of
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND PLAIN WHITE
China, Granite & Common Ware,
CARPETS & RUGS, HATS,
And a nice lot of
LADIES' SHOES,
All of which he will sell as low as the lowest. Give
him a call and examine the goods for they will be sold
cheap.
Remember his motto of QUICK SALES AND THE
LOWEST PRICES.
Oct. 6, 1857—ly. J. B. LAMPTON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington
and adjoining towns, to call at our office and exam-
ine the above named Machines, for which we are the
sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louis-
ville.

—ALSO—
Agents for the WILLIAMS' LINEN COMPA-
NY'S PATENT FINEST THREAD.
This thread is pronounced by those who have used it
to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For Sewing
Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can
give satisfaction.
We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine
Twist.
Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store,
Main street, Lexington, Ky.
Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs.
LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort,
Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who
purchase.
S. W. WHEELER.
PHILO L. IVES.
Aug. 31, 1857. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

THIS is a new machine admirably adapted for its pur-
pose, and pleasant to be used, at
April 4, Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!
FIRST GUN OF THE SEASON!

A. SONNEBERG,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
IS NOW RECEIVING and opening the largest and
finest assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING

ever brought to Frankfort. Consisting in part of the fol-
lowing articles:
Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants and Vests.
Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Hosiery,
Hats and Caps,
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
FULL DRESS SUITS FOR BOYS.

—ALSO—
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS
AND UMBRELLAS.

All of which he warrants to be of the very best material
and make.
Persons in want of clothing cannot do better than call
and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
No trouble to show goods.
Sept. 14, 1857—ly.

ELEGANT STOCK
OF
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

—AT—
CHARLES B. GETZ'S,
Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts.,
Frankfort, Ky.

CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL
find at my establishment, the most
desirable selection of Men and Boys' fashio-
nable
Clothing and Furnishing
Goods,
SHIRTS, HOSIERY,
UNDER GARMENTS,
GLOVES, CRAVATS,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
Ever exhibited in this city.
My Goods have been selected with great care, and at
prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap,
or cheaper than any other house in the city.
My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never excelled,
and I invite the special attention of parents to this de-
partment.
An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited,
as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats,
Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, and every
kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the ar-
ticle to suit among my stock.
CHARLES B. GETZ,
Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort.
Oct. 16, 1857—ly.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE,
St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

ARE now in receipt of their unusually large stock of
A FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting
in part of the richest and most elegant stock of
SILKS AND FANCY GOODS
plainly ever exhibited in this city:

PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS,
FLOUNCED ROBES, Silk and Worsted.
ROBES A QUILL,
RICH PRINTED PLAINES,
SAXONY PLAIDS,
PLAIN PLAIDS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED MÉRINOS,
PRINTED FLANNELS,
COBBERGS AND ALPACAS,
BLACK CRAPE MÉRINO,
BOMBAZINES,
GINGHAM,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS,
SASH AND SIDE RIBBONS.

Special attention is requested to their large stock of
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINENS, & WHITE
GOODS, consisting in part of
PLAIN WHITE ORGANDIES,
ENGLISH LONG CLOTH,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE SETS,
HOOSERY AND GLOVES.
STEEL and all kinds of Hoop
Skirts, with a full stock of all kinds of goods kept in
our line.
We will be in receipt of goods by Express during the
season, and by an arrangement East can furnish any
goods not on hand, at the shortest notice and lowest
figures. It will be a pleasure to show our goods
to all.
Remember low prices and quick sales is our way
of doing business.
Sept. 2, 1857—ly. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF FANCY ARTICLES,
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR
Of every style and price at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

TOOTH BRUSHES,
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. Drug Store.

COMBS
every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HAIR BRUSHES.
The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder,
&c., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes,
at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE COLOGNE,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for
the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of other's
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either La-
dies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for
the approaching holidays, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Dec. 1, 1856.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
SHOES,
LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS,
WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS.

LADIES' BUSKINS.
MISSSES AND CHILDRENS
GOAT and KID BOOTS.
BOYS GAITERS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—
GENTS LASTING SHOES
AND
GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT
EVANS'

SHOE AND BOOKSTORE.
July 1, 1857.

H. G. BANTA,
PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.

To the Citizens of Frankfort and Sur-
rounding Country:

I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by
strict attention to business and by doing good work,
to merit a continuance of the same in the following
branches of my trade:

HOUSE PAINTING;
All kinds of Zinc, White and Gilded Finish Paint-
ing, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and
Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed
paints always for sale.

SIGN PAINTING
All kinds Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs; also, Signs
neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show-
Windows, Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short no-
tice.

IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES,
Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all
kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble,
in the best manner.

GLAZING
Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and
Green Houses, leaded in Putty. All kinds of Stained
and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very
best style.

PAPER HANGING.
Every kind of Pannel, Match, Plain or Ornamental
Paper hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered.
June 24, 1857—ly.

FRANGIPANNI,
OR THE
ETERNAL PERFUME

Can be obtained in all its variety at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

A beautiful article for the hair, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Pomade.
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Toilet Mirrors,
Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

The Best Assortment
Of the Fine Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes,
Combs, Pomades, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, at
Oct. 7, 1857—ly. Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

N. D. SMITH. C. O. SMITH

N. D. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALCOHOL,
COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS.

Nos. 16 & 13, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 26, 1857—ly.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.,
Nos. 101, 103 & 105 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI.

IMPORTERS OF
DRY-GOODS & CARPETING!

Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and
Purchasers generally to the opening of their New Store,
on Monday, the 31st inst., with an extensive and varied
assortment of

DRY-GOODS,
CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c.

Families, Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners,
and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class
of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices as low as they
can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.
Aug. 24, 1857—1w3m.

PREMIUM
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warerooms
OF
C. PROAL,
61 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

A large assortment of
Coach and Buggy Harness,
Wagon and Cart Harness,
SADDLES AND BRIDLES
Of every variety.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS,
LINEN AND WOOLEN HORSE COVERS, &c.

All orders left with C. G. Graham, of Frankfort, or
sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt atten-
tion. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in
my line will find it to their interest to give me a call be-
fore purchasing elsewhere.
Remember the Four Store, Third Street,
between Main and Market. [July 13, 1857—gm.]

GEO. W. OWEN. O

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8th, 1857.

The Journal of yesterday was read.
Mr. SUDUTH offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:
Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to invite the ministers of the gospel residing in Frankfort to open the Senate each morning with prayer.

The usual messages having been interchanged between the Senate and House of Representatives, that the two Houses were organized, Messrs. WALTON, ANDREWS and MALLORY were appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the House of Representatives committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was organized and ready to receive any communication he may wish to make. The committee having performed the duty, reported that the Governor informed them that he would send a message in writing immediately.

Mr. READ offered a resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to employ payers for the Senate, to distribute documents, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. PORTER offered a resolution allowing G. W. LEWIS and BEN J. MONROE seats within the bar of the Senate as Reporters for the "Commonwealth" and "Yeoman," which was adopted.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The message of the Governor was delivered by Hon. M. Brown, Secretary of State, and was read to the Senate.

Mr. GILLIS offered a resolution ordering two hundred copies of the message to be printed for each member of the Senate.

Mr. MARTIN moved to strike out two hundred and insert one hundred.

Mr. WALTON moved that three hundred copies be inserted.

Mr. MARTIN demanded the yeas and nays. The vote being taken was yeas 19 nays 19, lost by the vote.

Mr. MARTIN's motion was then negatived, and Mr. GILLIS' resolution adopted.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. SUDUTH—A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bath county: referred to select committee.

Mr. FISK—A bill to incorporate Naomi Lodge, I. O. O. F.: select committee.

Mr. TAYLOR—A bill to amend the act establishing quarterly courts: select committee.

Mr. FISK—A bill to charter German Gymnasium Association for Covington: select committee.

Mr. FISK—A bill to amend the charter of Covington: select committee.

Mr. ANDREWS—A bill in relation to the salaries of public officers: select committee.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—A bill for benefit of the sheriffs of Graves, Hickman and Fulton: select committee.

Mr. WRIGHT—A bill for benefit of J. D. Mammey: select committee.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—A bill to amend charter of Paducah: select committee.

Same—a bill to amend act creating equity and criminal court of first district: select committee.

Mr. HAYGRAFT—A bill exempting the Sheriff from payment of tolls on turnpikes: select committee.

Mr. SMITH—A bill to change the time of Court of Claims in Henry county: select committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—A bill to amend the charter of Louisville and Portland Canal Company: select committee.

Mr. READ—A bill to charter the Parquet Springs Company: select committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—A bill to amend the law regulating voluntary assignments: Judiciary committee.

Mr. GRUNDY—A bill regulating the time of Justices courts in Washington county: select committee.

Mr. RUST—A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Green county: select committee.

Mr. SUDUTH—A bill to amend the law in relation to gambling with free negroes and slaves: Judiciary committee.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—A bill to change a road in McCreary county: select committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—A bill to change the law in relation to attachments: Judiciary committee.

Mr. WALKER—A bill to repeal the act establishing the Normal School at Lexington: select committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8th, 1857.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. HARRISON.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate was delivered by Senator BROWN, announcing that the Senate had completed its organization, and was ready to proceed with Legislative business.

ABSENTEES APPEARED.

Messrs. DEVENA from the city of Louisville, and CHENALAT from the county of Madison, appeared, were duly qualified and took their seats.

NOTICES.

On motion of Mr. BARBEE, a committee composed of Messrs. BARBEE and LINDSEY were appointed to inform the Senate that this House was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, a committee was appointed, to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to inform the Governor that the General Assembly was fully organized, prepared for the transaction of business, and ready to receive any communication by way of message, or wish to make.

This committee, composed of Messrs. RICHARDSON, KELSEY, MACHIN, GOODLOE, and JESSE retired, and after a few minutes absence reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and that the Governor would communicate with the General Assembly, by message, forthwith.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message, in writing, from the Governor was presented by Hon. Mason Brown, Secretary of State, which was read by the Clerk.

(See Governor's Message.)

Mr. A. H. TALBOTT offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Public Printer forthwith print 4000 copies of the Governor's Message for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. HUSTON proposed to amend by striking out "4000 copies" and insert "1000 copies for each member," which amendment Mr. TALBOTT accepted.

Mr. GRAY proposed to amend the resolution by striking out "1000" and inserting "2000," which amendment the House rejected.

The question recurring upon the original resolution as amended by consent, it was adopted.

PETITIONS.

Mr. HUSTON presented the petition of the President, Directors & Co. of the Winchester and Mt. Sterling Turnpike Road Co.: received and referred to Messrs. Huston, Johnson and Daniel.

Mr. BURNS presented the petition of Daniel Roney, of Johnson county, praying to be allowed to keep a restaurant in Johnson county: received and referred to Messrs. Burnes, Roberts and Hensley.

Also, the petition of John M. Burnett, of Floyd county, to be allowed to keep a restaurant in Floyd county: received and referred to Messrs. White, Patton and Bruce.

And then the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company is said to have declined an offer of from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 for the lands granted by Congress to that work.

Riot of Erie Railroad Men—Six Hundred Men under Arms.

[From the New York Times of Dec. 5.]

A large number of laborers are employed by the Erie Railroad Company, at their freight terminus, on the Hudson, at Piermont, to unload barges and haul the freight which is received at that point. About 200 men are employed there the year round, except the coldest part of winter when the ice obstructs navigation, and prevents the passage of their freight boats up the North River. Following the lead of other large establishments, the Superintendent last week announced to the laborers that their wages, after the 1st of December, would be reduced from \$1 to 75 cents per day. This announcement was the signal for a general murmur of discontent throughout the ranks of the laborers, and who after consultation together, notified the Superintendent that they would not work at the reduced rate, alleging that the increased expense of living and presence of a cold winter made it impossible for them to feed and clothe themselves and their families upon six shillings per day.

After parleying with the men for a time, they were finally all discharged, and notified that others would be hired in the city to take their places. But determined not to be ousted in this manner, the discharged laborers resolved that they would resist to death the employment of any gang at the reduced rates. Heedless of their threats, however, the Superintendent came to the city and hired two hundred laborers, who were got together and sent up to Piermont, on Thursday. They found upon their arrival the whole place up in arms and ready to give them a warm reception. They attempted to land, but were warned off, but being placed alongside the dock by the steamboat they were no alternative but to land and vindicate their claim to hold the place against the rebels.

Clubs, stones and missiles of all kinds were now put in requisition, and the invading and repelling forces were joined in a fierce contest. The new comers were seized and pitched into the water. They attempted to land, but were warned off, but being placed alongside the dock by the steamboat they were no alternative but to land and vindicate their claim to hold the place against the rebels.

When they arrived here, and reported the state of affairs at Piermont, the Agent of the Company immediately applied to the Superintendent of Police for advice and assistance. He represented that the Sheriff, with a posse was on the ground at Piermont, but without further assistance was wholly powerless to manage the strikers.

The Superintendent informed him that as the disturbed district was outside of his jurisdiction he could not render the direct aid of his force, but would offer them the privilege of volunteering to the number of 25 men. They were apportioned in the following manner:

The Second, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Precincts might each furnish five men. The number was very soon made up from the most resolute and daring in the respective Precincts, and each armed with his club, a Colt's revolver, and in full police uniform reported himself for duty. They chose a leader from their own number. All the laborers were now ordered at 8 o'clock, last evening, the two hundred laborers, escorted by the policemen, went on board the Erie Railroad boat, and departed for the scene of disturbance.

It was announced that the insurgents had armed themselves with muskets, and had planted a cannon upon the dock, threatening if the new recruits attempted to land, they would sink the steamer. The Superintendent of the railroad accompanied his men, and expressed the determination to put down the revolt, and set his new men to work. A serious collision is expected.

LATEST.

TWELVE O'CLOCK MIDDNIGHT.—The President of the Erie Railroad Company received despatches up to a late hour from Piermont. The steamer containing the workmen and police force, arrived opposite the landing at Piermont shortly after dark. They found about six hundred men under arms, and the place converted into a fort. A brass six pounder was planted upon the landing, ready to be used against the steamboat and her party, which were warned not to approach. The leaders declared their willingness to go to work, but were determined to resist to the death the landing of any person to supersede them.

The steamer was accordingly removed to a secure distance from the town and anchored to await the events of the morning. The policemen occupy the cabin of the boat, are well provided with the comforts of life and intend to take it easy. Their action in the morning will depend upon the orders received from head quarters. It is claimed that under the law organizing the Metropolitan Police force, their field of operations is only bounded by the State, and that they can be moved to any point to assist in protecting the peace, or putting down insurrection.

WE clip from the Louisville Journal the following handsome, and we doubt not, deserved compliment to one of the members of the Legislature from that city:

PETER B. MUIR, Esq.—The nomination of this gentleman by the American party of this judicial district for the office of Circuit Judge, in the place of Hon. Wm. F. Bullock, will meet with universal approbation. Mr. Muir is about thirty-five years of age. He was born and raised in Nelson county, in this State, and came to the bar at Bardonia while many of the master minds and distinguished jurists, who have given celebrity to that bar, were in the zenith of their fame and engaged in regular practice. Having received his professional education at the law school, in 1847 he formed a partnership with Thomas W. Riley, Esq. This partnership has continued up to the present time, for a period of more than ten years, and is now perhaps a law partnership of the longest duration of any in Kentucky.

From the time Mr. Muir first came to the bar he gave evidence of talent and industry seldom equalled in so young a man, and he has since his success in his profession. Six years ago in December, 1851, Mr. Muir and his partner removed to Louisville, since when we can safely assert that no man in the city has made more rapid strides towards eminence in his profession than Mr. Muir. He is, without distinction of party, justly esteemed one of the best lawyers of his age in the West, and has attracted as much of the confidence and respect of the profession to which he belongs as any man of our acquaintance, and his opinions as a lawyer are held by all the members of the bar in the very highest esteem.

Mr. Muir is remarkable for clearness of his views and the promptitude with which he comes to his conclusion on all legal questions; the soundness and impartiality of his opinions are qualities that eminently fit him for the office to which he aspires, but more than all the strict morality and integrity of his whole life must strongly recommend him to the support and confidence of all who esteem these qualities in the judge or in the man.

In August last Mr. Muir was elected to represent the Seventh and Eighth Wards of this city in the present General Assembly of the State, and is now at his post in the discharge of the duties of that office.

THE PAY OF CONGRESSMEN.—We understand the members of the new Congress will probably draw nine months' pay on the meeting of the first session, next week. The members of the House are salaried at \$3,000 per annum. The term of the present Congress dates from the 4th of March last, and the construction put upon the law is, that three fourths of the term will be payable, if demanded, on the commencement of actual service, the first Monday in December.—If so, the Treasury will be drawn upon at once for \$500,000 or \$600,000 for this object.—N. Y. Times of Friday.

A lady neighbor and acquaintance—the dotting mother of a waggish lad—having bottled a lot of preserves labelled them: "Put up by Mrs. D—" (her name.) Johnnie, her promising boy, having discovered the "goodies," soon eat up the contents of the bottle, and wrote on the bottom of the label, "Put down by Johnnie D—".

COQUETTE.—A human wasp that tries to pass itself off for a bee.

From the St. Louis News.

The Political Revolution.

The Missouri Compromise, the sacred work of former patriots, was repealed, in the name of Democracy. It was repealed in order to let the citizens of the proposed new Territory of Kansas choose their own State institutions, which it was contended the Missouri Compromise did not permit, on one subject at least. The nation was needlessly convulsed, but the Democracy had its way—the Missouri Compromise was repealed.

Now, what is the result? Are the citizens of Kansas permitted to choose their own government? Notoriously, not. A State Constitution is about to be forced on them, without their having the privilege of voting for or against it! And next—the hands of the great Democratic party—approve and sustain the outrage.

Thus does Democracy commit suicide in the face of the nation. It belies its professions—it betrays its principles—and stands a confessed tyrant, before the eyes of the world. The great man of the American Democracy, Senator Douglas, of Illinois, the only man who could be found with the courage and ability to vindicate and accomplish the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, now openly assails this grand fraud upon the principles of his Nebraska bill. This renders Douglas hostile to the National Administration. He has been fondly styled the "Little Giant," by his party, in times past. He is the giant of his party, and he can crush the Administration.

But Douglas will not be alone in his position. Every man of ambitious hopes, in the North, will go with him. And the schism between the Northern and Southern Democracy will be complete. This winter will not pass away without seeing the so-called "National Democracy" rent in twain, and divided into factions with irreconcilable feuds between them.

A new government must spring up in this country. The Democracy, of the old time, has failed. The Democracy, of the old time, has failed. The Democracy, of the old time, has failed.

Sea Grandeur.—There is a peculiar charm about the sea; it is always the same, yet ever monotonous. Mr. Gosse has well observed that you soon get tired of looking at the loveliest field, but never at the rolling waves. The secret perhaps is, that the field does not seem alive; the sea is life-abundant. Profoundly mysterious as the field is, with its countless forms of life, the aspect does not irresistibly and at once coerce the mind to a sense of its vastness and so fearful as the aspect of the sea does, it cannot with its ineradicable associations of terror and awe, such as are borne in every murmur of the old ocean, and thus is neither so terrible nor so suggestive. As we look from the cliffs every wave has its history, every swell peeps up suspense; it will break now or it will melt into that larger wave? And then the log which floats so aimlessly on its back, and now drowns and now rises, and now drowns and now rises. It is the fragment of some ship which has struck miles and miles away, far from all help and all pity, unseen except of Heaven, and no messenger of its agony to earth except this log, which floats so buoyantly on the tide! We may weave some such tragic story as we idly watch the fluctuating advance of the dark log, but what ever we weave the story will not be wholly tragic, for the beauty and serenity of the scene are sure to assert their influence. O mighty and unfeeling mystery! O terrible familiar! O grand and mysterious passion! In thy gentleness thou art terrible when sleep smiles on thy scarcely quiet, heaving breast; in thy wrath and thunder thou art beautiful. By the light of rising or of setting sun, in gray dawn or garish day, in twilight or in sullen storms of darkness, ever and everywhere beautiful. The poet has said of thee, the painter has painted thee; but neither the song of the poet nor the cunning of the painter's hand has more than caught faint reflexes of thy incommunicable grandeur and loveliness inextricable! [Blackwood's Magazine.]

The new hall of the House of Representatives was lighted up for the first time last evening, and numerous persons of both sexes availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to witness the effect. It was certainly striking and beautiful, for the beauty and serenity of the scene are sure to assert their influence. O mighty and unfeeling mystery! O terrible familiar! O grand and mysterious passion! In thy gentleness thou art terrible when sleep smiles on thy scarcely quiet, heaving breast; in thy wrath and thunder thou art beautiful. By the light of rising or of setting sun, in gray dawn or garish day, in twilight or in sullen storms of darkness, ever and everywhere beautiful. The poet has said of thee, the painter has painted thee; but neither the song of the poet nor the cunning of the painter's hand has more than caught faint reflexes of thy incommunicable grandeur and loveliness inextricable! [Blackwood's Magazine.]

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Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

Weather charming. Dense crowds in the galleries and other parts of the Capitol. Greetings between members and friends pleasant.

Senate.—Fifty Senators were present. The Senate was called to order by the Secretary, who read a letter from the Vice President stating that he would not be able to reach Washington at the contemplated time, and that the session would be opened on Monday, the 8th inst.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, a resolution was adopted, that the oath prescribed by the constitution be administered to the new Senators by Mr. Bright, the oldest member present.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, new members, took their seats.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for President pro tem. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Ala., was chosen and returned thanks. The usual resolutions were adopted to inform the House and the President of the United States of the organization of the Senate.

The Senate then went into Executive session and confirmed the President's nomination of Geo. W. Bowman, editor of the Bedford Gazette, as Superintendent of public printing.

House.—In the House two hundred and twenty members answered to their names. A quorum thus ascertained being present the House proceeded to the election of Speaker.

Mr. Orr was nominated by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and Mr. Grow by Mr. Banks. The result was, Orr 128, Grow 84, scattering 13. The announcement was greeted with applause. The Clerk appointed Messrs. Stephens and Banks to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair. The oath was administered by Mr. Giddings. On assuming the chair, he expressed thanks for the honor conferred. He said the delicate and responsible duties of the speaker would be comparatively light if he should be so fortunate as to secure the co-operation of the members in dispatching the business and upholding the dignity of the House.

He promised to administer the rules which may be adopted with firmness and impartiality. The great business confided to them by the people admonished them to cultivate patriotism, as expansive as the Confederacy itself. He cherished the hope that the business to be transacted will be to promote the interest and happiness of the entire people; that the constitution be maintained in its integrity, and that the legislation would quicken the greatness and glory of the common country. Applause. The members were sworn, advancing by delegations for that purpose.

The House adjourned without transacting other business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

House.—On motion of Mr. Clingman, the rules of the last House were adopted, unless otherwise ordered, with a proviso to the 23d rule, viz: That whenever any committee shall have occupied the morning hour for two days, it shall not be in order for such committee to report further until the other committees shall have been called in turn. Mr. C. alluded to the fact that the members of the House have been sitting in the morning hours for several sessions, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just good—Avoid such men. Ask for Mr. Leary's bill to work all other committees to rely on the courtesy of the House to make their reports.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk of the House, receiving the same number of votes as Mr. Orr received for Speaker. Mr. Glosbener was elected Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Hackney, Doorkeeper. Mr. Clusky was declared Postmaster pro tem.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the entire suppression of all bank notes as currency, or of bank notes of a less denomination than one hundred dollars as a circulating medium in the District of Columbia.

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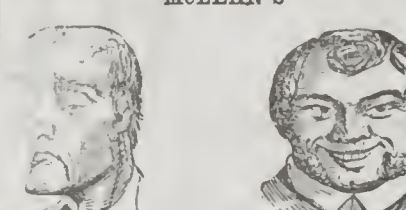
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McLEAN'S

BEFORE TAKING AFTER TAKING

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man, viz: blood, iron, black root, cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influence is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization. McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice.

Chloric or Nervous Deb

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.
THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1857.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1.50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—invariably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

Governor's Message.

On yesterday Governor Morehead's message was read to both branches of the Legislature, and gave general satisfaction to all who heard or have read it. We have not yet had time to notice it as such a document deserves, but will in a short time review it at greater length than we have as yet been able to do. As a State Paper it merits the attention and applause of all the citizens of the Commonwealth. On business and financial matters clear, and concise; in the relation of facts brief but explicit; sound in doctrine and forcible in its enunciation; and abounding in suggestions on various subjects of the utmost importance to the Commonwealth—it has not been surpassed and has seldom been equalled in point of statesmanlike ability by similar documents from any of his predecessors in office. We only hope that the Legislature may be imbued with the conservatism of his ideas, and that they will act upon his valuable advice.

Utary Laws.

In a recent number of our paper, "A Taxpayer," has brought to our notice the subject of *contingent interest*, as one on which the Legislature should be urged to take immediate action. We beg leave to offer a few remarks on the subject. If we understand him, he means that, although a legal rate of interest, say 6 per cent., is established to govern the action of executors, guardians, &c., and all contracts in which no interest or legal interest (meaning 6 per cent.) is specified, yet, if parties contract for a higher rate of interest, the law should enforce the performance of the contract. That is, the law should force a man to pay the interest he has expressly bargained to pay. Certain it is, that money will go to the places where the highest interest is enforced by law, just as other articles will seek the market where the highest prices are paid for them. Because, money is not only a medium facilitating the exchange of commodities, but a thing of intrinsic value, and, therefore, an article of commerce, the price of which is affected by the fluctuation of demand and supply, like that of other articles which are bought and sold. When it is abundant its exchangeable value falls, when it is scarce its exchangeable value rises. A horse that a few months ago would bring \$200 will not now bring \$150, and so of other articles; and it is just as true to say money has risen, as that horses have fallen. Money is scarce, and, therefore, its exchangeable or commercial value has risen. Many persons in Spain whose income was derived from a fixed rate of interest on money were ruined by the discovery of Columbus. So great was the influx of gold and silver into Spain that it took four dollars to buy what one would buy before. If, then, the exchangeable value of money is fixed, while the exchangeable value of other articles is continually fluctuating, great mischief is done.

Is there not as much reason, then, to fix by law the price of other articles of commerce as that of gold and silver? What would the farmer say to fixing by law the prices of his horses, cattle, grain, &c., or the merchant of his goods sold on time? They would say that it would be unjust. Their charges would be true. And so it is of the man who has gold and silver to sell on time. His price is fixed by law, and, therefore, he carries it out of the Commonwealth to a better market—not better than exists at home—but better than the law allows him to profit by. It forbids him to sell at the market value. And this must ever be the course of trade when a higher rate of conventional interest is allowed in contentious States and enforced by law. Gold and silver in bars before they are coined are not money, yet they have an exchangeable value, because they have an intrinsic value, and they have been selected by civilized nations as a medium of exchanges, and certain weights of them have been stamped and named, not because their exchangeable value is invariable and fixed, but because these metals possess other qualities adapted to perform the function of facilitating exchanges. They are not subject to rust, do not quickly wear away, are of known specific gravities, and are not bulky. They are more easily transported than most other commodities which are exchanged. Hence their intermediation is very convenient. But despotic power has often most unjustly abused it by fixing a value on them by law.

Tricks have been played upon currency as well as upon travelers—tricks of a very scurrilous character. Fixation of value and legal alteration have disturbed the natural relations of supply and demand and have produced most unjust and ruinous consequences.

Edward the IV of England coined 270 pennies out of one pound of silver and fixed their value, defrauding the creditors of the crown of about one tenth of their property, and all other creditors were equally defrauded by being compelled to receive payment in money of a less fixed value than that which they had lent. It produced a general rise in the price of all commodities, and the poor were generally distressed by the enhancement of prices of the necessities of life. This royal knave afterwards made 300 pennies out of one pound weight of silver. 240 pennies, or 20 shillings, once weighed one pound troy. Hence, in the arithmetics, we have a record that 20 shillings make a pound—that fixed pound now weighs less than four ounces.

In the time of Charlemagne in France, the French pound, (livre,) weighed 12 ounces, or a real pound troy. Philip the I and Philip of Valois, diminished the weight of the louis and livre. Successive sovereign legislators, keeping the value (nominal of course) fixed, went on reducing the weight of the coins till the French livre is not worth eleven pence sterling.

In the United States the weight of the coins and the quantity of alloy is regulated by law. Suppose their weight was diminished or the quantity of alloy increased so as to diminish their intrinsic value, every commodity bought with them would rise, sold for present or future payment, except accumulated capital in the form of money sold on time. That could not follow the natural

law of supply and demand, because its price is limited by law here in Kentucky, and it could only be bought and sold at a higher price than that paid by law by some evasion of law.

But that is hazardous to the seller, and, therefore, he must be paid for the hazard, and this makes the price of money dearer to the buyer, (borrower). The limitations of the price of money then, instead of benefiting the buyer or borrower, injures him by forcing him to give a higher price than the existing commercial value. Those sellers, then, who will not incur the risk of evasion, and those who will not evade for conscience sake, carry their money out of the Commonwealth to sell it on time (i.e. lend it).

We need not say a word of the great loss to the Commonwealth from the exportation of so much capital, and of the still greater loss from the want of that increase of wealth which would be produced by its application at home. They are too obvious to need remark, and we will only add, that fixing a price or value on any man's property, except when it is taken for public use, does not seem to be in accordance with the genius of our republican institutions; still less does it harmonize with the basic idea of sound political economy that individuals can manage their own concerns to greater advantage than legislators can do it for them.

"Taxpayer's" suggestion is a good one, and should be acted on by the Legislature, even should they limit the rate of conventional interest to that of the neighboring States, putting Kentucky on a par with them.

Jno. Q. A. King.—The election of this gentleman to the Speakership of the Senate gives universal satisfaction to the American members. The Democrats had cherished an ill founded hope that some of the American Senators might be kept away by sickness or business, but fortunately those hopes have been bitterly disappointed, and the pleasing vision of official position and honors has vanished from the longing gaze of several Democratic aspirants. The selections on the part of the Americans have been uniformly judicious, but in no case more so than in that of Mr. King. There are a number of staunch Americans in the Senate who were in every way qualified to fill the position with honor to themselves and satisfaction to the Senate, but all have cheerfully acquiesced in the election of Mr. King. The legislative experience of this gentleman, his blandness of manner and a certain natural dignity of deportment, render him peculiarly fitted for the responsible position of presiding officer over so august a body as the Kentucky Senate. We clip the following merited compliment to Mr. King from the Louisville Journal:

In the Senate, the Americans elected all the officers. We congratulate the members of the Senate on the election of Jno. Q. A. King, as their President. He is peculiarly well fitted for the position. He has had sufficient experience to become quite familiar with the routine of parliamentary proceedings, and presides with dignity and gracefulness. To a winning and agreeable manner he adds the promptness and energy and decision of character so necessary in the presiding officer of a deliberative assembly.

Among the most promising young members of the House of Representatives, our friend JAMES S. JACKSON, of Christian, takes the front rank. There was perhaps a deeper interest felt in this city in his race than in that of any other candidate, and a most gallant race it was. His success over every means which could be brought to bear against him, was hailed with acclamations at the Capital by his numerous personal friends, and no one of all the members will be more cordially and heartily welcomed by our citizens. His genial social qualities endear him to many persons, while his talents will render him a prominent member of the body in which he serves. After the declaration of the American nomination by Gen. Hinton, Captain Jackson received the cordial and unanimous support of his party. This was no more than due to him on account of his gallant struggle and unflinching devotion to American principles. We only wish that it had been in the power of his fellow Americans to place him in the position which his talents and popularity so justly merit.

Some of the Democratic papers in the West have had the boldness to denounce Mayor Wood, the late Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, but at the same time declare that his defeat was not the defeat of the Democratic party in the great metropolis. He was the regular Democratic nominee, and the Washington Union did everything in its power by threats, and boasts, and denunciations to procure his election. Here is the emphatic and most unfortunate admission of the Administration organ:

Mayor Wood was renominated and became the Democratic standard-bearer for the campaign. Through him the battle with the enemies of the Democracy was to be fought. Everything looked well and promising for the repeal of the obnoxious statutes, as well as his re-election, when, lo! a few Democrats, Know-Nothings and Black Republicans, combine in bringing forward a candidate selected because his name gave satisfaction to both, and gave hope of his election over the Democratic candidate. He is a good enough Know-Nothing to satisfy that party, and is quite acceptable to the Black Republicans and the disaffected Democracy. He pleases all those who hate Democratic principles. His election will be a verdict condemning the Democracy.

We must accept, then, the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, as a "condemnation of the Democracy." As such, it is a significant event in the beginning of Mr. BUCHANAN's downfall, and that of his administration and his party.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal speaks of Capt. James S. Jackson, J. M. S. McCorkle, and other gentlemen among the American members of the House of Representatives supported for the several offices, as "defeated aspirants" for office. It is due to say that they were not "candidates," as that term is understood here, but were nominated and supported by the American members without any solicitation on their part. Their party voted for them, but they were hardly aspirants for offices to which circumstances rendered it impossible for them to be elected. The acknowledgment of esteem and confidence shown to these gentlemen by the American members of the House was richly deserved, and, we have no doubt, will be fully appreciated by them.

Henry B. Hirst, of Philadelphia, has written a piece of poetry on Mr. Buchanan, in which he invokes him, in settling the Kansas and other difficulties, to "Arm! Go forth naked to the fight!" We hope that, in the name of decency, Old Buck will not heed the advice of his admirer.

For the Commonwealth.
Mr. Editor: At the request of a friend I have written out a few hints on the proper manner of producing a durable peach orchard.

The most earnest cultivators of peaches have for years been contending with almost insuperable difficulty attending the cultivation of this most agreeable and healthful fruit. It would not be a small benefit to the country if a philosophical method could be suggested by which peach orchards could be produced, having the long continued vigor and productiveness of the first peach trees planted in the Ohio valley.

It is the fact that the first peach trees planted along the fence rows that surrounded the first cabins erected in Kentucky, continued in health and fruitfulness—and that, too, without any extra or particular care.—for twenty, thirty, or even forty years. It is also a fact that these early plantations of peach trees grew from the seeds, and remained where they were planted, growing undisturbed by cultivation, or pruning. As the country was opened and the condition of the people improved, the importation of trees from the nurseries east of the mountains succeeded. Then came the nursery men of the West competing with their eastern brethren to supply the demand for fruit trees. The orchardist now bought his peach, apple, pear and other fruit trees, of the professional nursery man. About this time the complaint began to be made that the peach tree had lost its original vigor and longevity and a variety of diseases, heretofore unknown, have appeared destroying the hopes of the peach grower. The cause of these blighting influences, being earnestly sought for in all directions but the right one, is not discovered and remedies innumerable have been offered, but no real relief has been obtained.

The real difficulty exists in the injury the peach tree suffers by the loss of the top root in all cases when the trees have been nursery cultivated and transported to the orchard; for this injury there is no remedy. To have a healthy peach orchard the seeds should be planted where the trees are intended to remain. An eligible site having been selected for the intended plantation, the ground should be broken up in the fall or winter and the seeds should be planted in hills twenty feet apart, each way. The rows should be straight and the places of the hills marked with the same care that would be bestowed on the planting of an equal number of trees. When the land is properly prepared, four seeds should be planted in the places marked for the trees to stand. A crop of potatoes or corn may be cultivated with the young trees the succeeding summer, leaving sufficient space around them, so that they may not be injured by the shade of the growing crop. By September the young peach trees will be of sufficient size for budding, and they should be budded or grafted with such fruit as is desired, and treated in the same manner as if budded in the nursery row. In budding the buds should be placed upon the side of the tree, facing towards the center of the hill. If four plants succeed the orchard will appear to consist of trees without boles: the branches starting at the surface, each plant forming one branch. The loss of one of these branches will be restored at once by the vigor of the root which will throw up in one season a new tree, which may be grafted from one of the branches of the old head, which is always at hand and the orchard is thus kept up for an indefinite period, in a suitable soil the top root of the peach tree will strike deep, and the complaint that peach orchards are water killed will be unheard. The peach tree undisturbed where the seeds were planted will have all the organs provided by nature, and will reach the maximum age of the species. Transplanted peach trees are vitally injured by the removal and are of necessity short lived.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.—Reports of Counties Wanted.

Interesting Reports from many counties in Kentucky have been received, descriptive of the soil, minerals, water and steam power, crops, stock, timber, and mechanical products, &c., &c. These will be embodied in the volume of the State Agricultural Society, which is almost ready for the press. It is to be regretted that from many counties there has been no response to the request for these Reports, and it will afford me pleasure to give any assistance in supplying those which are wanting.

ROBERT W. SCOTT,

Cor. Sec. Ky. S. A. S.

Agricultural Rooms over Executive Office, FRANKFORT, Dec. 8th, 1857.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1857.

The Court of Appeals met. Present, WHEAT, Chief Justice, and STRICKLAND and DUVALL, Judges.

ORDERS.

Com'th v Northcutt, et al, Marion;
Same v Prewett, et al, Marion;
Same v Jack, et al, Marion;
Same v Evansburg, et al, Marion;
Same v Scraggins, Marion;
Same v Edmunds, Graves;
Same v Treasday, Clay;
Same v Harris, (2 cases), Pulaski;
Same v Mitchell, Boyle;
Same v Crump, et al, Edmondson;
Marston v Com'th, Campbell;
Kitty (of color) v Same, Bracken;
Jones v Same, Barren;
Howe v Macklin, Franklin;
Williams v Monroe, Lou. Chy.;
Same v Kinkead, Boyle, Lou. Chy.;
Dodd v Central Bank, Garrard;
Pindell v Grooms, Fayette—were argued.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8th, 1857.

Judge SIMPSON appeared to-day and took his seat.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Com'th v Northcutt, et al, Marion;
Same v Prewett, et al, Marion;
Same v Jack, et al, Marion;
Same v Evansburg, Marion;
Same v Harris, (2 cases), Pulaski;
Same v Mitchell, Boyle;
Same v Crump, Edmondson;
The nine foregoing cases dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Marston v Com'th, Campbell; affirmed.
Rice v Same, Kenton; affirmed.
Cookendroff v Same, Bracken; affirmed.
Barnett v Same, Livingston; affirmed.
Dodd v Central Bank, Garrard; reversed.
Com'th v White, Marion; affirmed.
Com'th v Treasday, Clay; reversed.
Madison Ind. R. Co. v Briscoe, Lou. Chy.; appeal dismissed.
Walker's Ex'or. v Tull, Jefferson; appeal dismissed.

ORDERS.

Caulfield v Bullock, Fayette;
Gindler v Goodwin, Fayette;
Buckner v Sayre, Fayette;
Northern Bank v Farmers' Bank Fayette—were argued.

ALPHABETICAL ROLL

OF THE

Members of the General Assembly OF KENTUCKY.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1857.

SENATORS.

Andrews, Landaff W.—Fleming, Nicholas, and Rowan.
Bledsoe, Joseph S.—Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne and Russell.
Bruner, John B.—Breckinridge, Grayson, and Hancock.
Buckner, James P.—Christian and Todd.
Barton, Jesse W.—Boyle, Casey, and Adair.
Cosby, A. D.—McLe, Daviess, and Henderson.
Darnaby, William S.—Scott and Fayette.
Edwards, George T.—Logan, Simpson, and Butler.
Fisk, John F.—Campbell and Kenton.
Garrard, Theophilus T.—Clay, Harlan, Owsley, and Perry, and Breathitt.
Gillis, William C.—Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle.
Grover, Asa P.—Owen, Grant, and Pendleton.
Grundy, Thomas S.—Washington and Marion.
Hagerat, Samuel—Hardin and Meade.
Hendley, James D.—Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden.
Howard, William—Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone.
Irvine, David—Madison and Garrard.
Kiug, John Q. A.—McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon.
Mallory, Gibson—Jefferson, and 7th and 8th wards of Louisville.
Martin, John P.—Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike.
Matthewson, Daniel—Calloway, Trigg, and Mercer.
McBrayer, William H.—Anderson and Mercer.
McKee, James—Montgomery, Clarke, Estill, and Powell.
Porter, Thomas P.—Woodford, Jessamine, and Franklin.
Read, William B.—Larue, Nelson, and Bullitt.
Ripley, Charles—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th wards of Louisville.
Rust, H. M.—Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence.
Silvertooth, Geo. W.—Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton.
Smith, John P.—Henry, Trimble, and Oldham.
Sudduth, James—Bath and Bourbon.
Taylor, Harrison—Mason and Lewis.
Wait, Cyrenus—Pulaski and Lincoln.
Walker, L. D.—Ohio and Muhlenburg.
Walton, C. J.—Hart, Green, and Taylor.
Whitaker, Walter C.—Shelby and Spencer.
Williams, John—Harrison and Bracken.
Wilson, William M.—Birren and Monroe.
Wright, George—Warren, Allen, and Edmondson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Anthony, William T.—Allen.
Armstrong, Vene P.—Hardin.
Barbee, Elias L.—Taylor.
Barton, William A.—Breckinridge.
Bates, Robert—Letcher, Pike, and Perry.
Belshe, James C.—Wayne.
Bennett, Joseph M.—Marion.
Braun, William A.—Pendleton.
Browder, Robert—Logan.
Brown, Erasmus O.—Meade.
Bruce, Thomas H. C.—Lewis.
Burns, John M.—Johnson and Floyd.
Caldwell, Gabriel S.—Boyle.
Caldwell, James L.—Shelby.
Caldwell, Braxton W.—Boone.
Chenault, William C.—Madison.
Clement, Isaac N.—Crittenden.
Combs, Leslie—Fayette.
Crawford, Oliver—Estill.
Crossland, Edward—Hickman and Fulton.
Daily, Francis M.—Daviess.
Daniel, Daniel C.—Montgomery and Powell.
Davis, James W.—Knox and Harlan.
De Haven, Samuel G.—Oldham.
Dickey, Thomas M.—Barren.
Dobrye, Henry B.—Fleming.
Donan, John—Hart.
Drane, Stephen T.—Shelby.
Duncan, Blanton—Louisville.
Eaves, Charles—Muhlenburg.
Ellis, John—Kenton.
Ficklin, John—Bath.
Field, Abram H.—Bullitt.
Field, Curtis, Jr.—Madison.
Fleming, George E.—Fleming.
Foss, Sidney A.—Jefferson.
Goodloe, John K.—Woodford.
Gray, Anderson—Grayson.
Hamilton, Geo. W.—Bracken.
Hamilton, William H.—Larue.
Hansford, William O.—Lincoln.
Hardy, Elisha—Calloway.
Harned, Willard Lee—Hardin.
Hensley, Harvey F.—Clay and Owsley.
Hines, Pleasant—Warren.
Huey, James K.—Livingston and Marshall.
Huston, John B.—Clarke.
Jackson, James S.—Christian.
Jessee, George M.—Henry.
Johnson, Madison C.—Fayette.
Jones, Milton P.—Pulaski.
Kelley, Hiram—Owen.
Kendall, Alfred—Grant.
Leathers, William F.—Anderson.
Lindsey Thomas N.—Franklin.
Lyne, James B.—Henderson.
Lyon, John G.—Louisville.
Machen, Willis B.—Caldwell and Lyon.
Marshall, Charles A.—Nelson.
McAfee, Allen E.—Jesse.
McCreary, John C.—Simpson.
McDaniel, James H.—Gallatin.
McMillan, John H.—Monroe.
Mitchell, James M.—Jefferson.
Morse, Samuel F.—Graves.
Muir, Peter B.—Louisville.
Newcom, Jonathan—Laurel and Rockcastle.
Newell, John—Harrison.
Parker, William B.—Hopkins.
Patton, Joseph—Greenup.
Payne, Remus—Scott.
Payne, William P.—Casey and Russell.
Rachford, H. K.—Campbell.
Reid, Newton P.—Morgan and Breathitt.
Richardson, Robert—Kenton.
Roach, John L.—Trigg.
Roberts, Sinclair—Lawrence.
Russell, William E.—Adair.
Seabee, Elijah G.—Todd.
Shanks, Thomas—Louisville.
Shawhan, Joseph—Harrison.
Skeen, William B.—Whitley.
Smith, Isaac—Barren.
Sterett, Green—Hancock.
Stitt, William J.—Nicholas.
Talbot, Ambrose H.—Carroll and Trimble.
Talbot, Charles P.—Bourbon.
Thomas, Alexander W.—Spencer.
Thompson, Henry—Ohio.
Trappall, Benjamin C.—Mercer.
White, Daniel P.—Green.
White, Joshua T.—McCracken and Ballard.
Whitt, Richard P.—Carter.
Wickliffe, John C.—Nelson.
Wilson, John K.—Washington.
Winfree, T. C.—Cumberland and Clinton.
Winston, Benjamin M.—Union.
Woods, William—Garrard.
Woosley, John H.—Butler and Edmondson.
Worthington, Samuel—Mason.

On the 1st inst., in Shelby county, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. T. Stuart, D.D., was read to Miss Anna M. Logan, daughter of Dr. Ben. Logan.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to obtain "Copying."

He has been engaged during the past seven years in copying for the Clerks of the General Assembly of this State, Kentucky. Apply at the store of Mr. Barstow, opposite the Capitol for Dec. 9, 1857—J. THOS. J. CHESNUTT.

For Rent.

WE desire to rent the property lately occupied by James R. Page, deceased, on the Corner of Hill. The dwelling house contains eleven rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of Nov. 20, 1857—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Frankfort Commonwealth will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will furnish a summary of Congressional proceedings, and of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, political and miscellaneous.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1.50. Any person procuring five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 75 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2.00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent will greatly oblige us by presenting it for subscribers; and if their avocations are such that they cannot give it attention, they will do us the favor to hand it to some person who may be willing to make an effort to obtain subscribers.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk. A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky. NOVEMBER, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.

CAPITOL LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectfully invited to attend. J. J. HAMPTON, Sec'y.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Thursday nights. Transient members of the Camp are respectfully invited to attend. J. J. HAMPTON, Sec'y. Dec. 9—tf.

We are requested to announce Major M. D. West, as a candidate for State Librarian.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance. Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by Dec. 4—tf. W. A. GAINES.

Masonic Notice.

HIRAM LODGE No. 4, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Lodge room in the third story over W. A. Gaines' store, adjoining the "Commonwealth Office," on Saint Clair street.

THE OFFICERS ARE
H. WINGATE, M.
G. B. MACKLIN, S. W.
W. B. HOLEMAN, J. W.
A. G. HODGES, Sec'y.
J. W. PRUETT, Tr.
P. SWIGERT, S. D.
H. RODMAN, J. D.
C. N. JOHNSTON, S. & T.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend the meetings.

By order of the Lodge
G. W. LEWIS, Sec'y, pro tem.
December 2, 1857—tf.

W. R. SAMUEL

WITH

DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL take great pleasure in waiting upon any of his friends and acquaintances of Franklin and adjoining counties, who may favor him with a call or order. [Nov. 30, 1857—tf.]

Furs at Cost!

NO HUMBUG!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at Cost for CASH. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at
Nov. 16—tf. Book and Shoe Store.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest. Please give him a call. Sept. 2, 1857—tf.

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening new stock of Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of MEN AND BOYS HATS, Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them in our old stand. July 22, 1857—tf. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash. Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Buck Run Church on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month. June 8, 1857—tf.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office. July 24th, 1857.

POSITIVELY BUT TWO DAYS! COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM OF LIVING WONDERS?

CHANG AND ENG, THE WORLD-RENOVED SIAMESE TWINS

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